THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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THE BOY MURDER.

The Case of Little Willie Carter Startling Developments Shocking Inhumanity Little Negro Boys hired to do the Deed A Female the Instigator.

The circumstances attending the death of Willie Carter, the little boy found dead with marks of unusual violence upon his person in Smith's Creek near this city on Tuesday night last, were further investigated before the Coroner's jury yesterday. Nothing additional was, however, elucidated at that time, the testimony of Dr. Lane as to the injuries, and that of the reputed "Mrs." Carter as to the identification of the body containing about the sum total of facts developed before the Coroner. This "Mrs." Carter, it seems, is not the mother of the boy, nor yet his legalized step-mother, but a woman whose relation is about the same barring the solemnity of the marriage covenant.

But subsequent to the adjournment of the Coroner's investigation the development of other and startling facts regarding the affair was destined. And indeed these lend an additional and sickening sense of horror, causing the blood to run cold and the very circulation to stagnate at the infamous cruelty and deliberate inhumanity which composed the details to their tragic end.

It seems that a white man by the name of S. H. Terry, a draymen in this city, had seen little Carter not many hours before his death, and among the victims with whom he then is remembered having recognized the coveted boy at only 15 years old, by the name of David Martin. Mr. Terry strongly suspected that this boy had some hand in the terrible affair, and hearing that he was in the vicinity of Hilton, drove out there late yesterday afternoon, determined to apprehend him and place him in the custody of the Sheriff. Sure enough, he found the young rascal who, as soon as he saw Mr. Terry approaching, took to his heels and ran over the iron railway bridge, to the swamp opposite Hilton, across the North East branch of the Cape Fear River. Mr. Terry pursued and finally captured Martin, who had endeavored to conceal himself in a ditch, and was then standing about waist deep in water.

Martin as soon as captured was at once brought down to the Court House and there placed in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Morris. It was not long, however, before he made

A STARTLING CONFESSION

regarding the mysterious horror. He states in effect that himself and two other colored boys, Jimmie Anderson, one Freeman, and Billy had been recently approached by this woman "Mrs." Carter, as they called her, but whose proper designation is said to be Eddie Watters, who promised them ten dollars if they would succeed in drowning this boy, Willie Carter. David says he told her that he couldn't do it, that it would get both her and themselves in trouble, and besides it was wrong. Following Martin's statement further, it appears that this woman with specious arguments endeavored still to incite them to the deed, saying to them, among other things, that it was no more harm for them to kill Willie Carter than for one soldier to kill another in battle, and that *she* could pray off all the sin that they would thus commit in one week's time. She afterwards, Martin states further, offered them ten cents to throw Willie's clothes in the stream while they were bathing so as to induce him to swim after them, and that probably he would drown before he could return to shore.

On Monday, Martin says, Willie Carter, Jim Anderson, himself and the two Bill went to Smith's Creek to bathe at a point corresponding in description to a location a short distance from the spot where the body was found, when he, David, took Willie Carter's clothes and threw at into the stream. Willie swam out for it, and so turned to shore. Jim Anderson then threw Willie's clothes out into the stream, and these he also swam after and secured. Returning he sat upon the wharf, when Anderson shoved him into the water. At this point in the proceedings, Martin says he left. He declares he did not cut Willie Carter, for he had no knife, but thinks some one of the other boys did, for he saw them run away and plunge into the bushes shortly after he left.

This boy Martin is also known as David Hickes, though Martin is said to be his right name. He has an older brother, Elijah Martin, or Hickes, about 19 or 20 years old, who is stated as having been seen going in the direction of Smith's Creek, shortly after Willie Carter and his young colored companion had disappeared in the same direction. This was near the fatal spot that he was seen. He was also observed by a negro woman returning from that direction with a sack thrown over his shoulder and with a piece of beef in his hand. The witness averring to these facts, also states that he seemed very much excited and was looking back constantly. He told the woman, as if in explanation of his manner, that he was in a hurry as he was going out in Brunswick. He had been working on Col. McRae's place in that county. No further or the other two boys have since been seen.

These are about all the facts the boy seemed willing to disclose. They are enough, however, to show the most abject cruelty in the compass of such a horrible end, and the most shocking and barbarous inhumanity in boys so young in the perpetration of the deed. Martin was lodged in jail, and upon his affirmation, the woman, "Mrs. Carter," was apprehended last night on a warrant from Justice Cassidey, and also imprisoned.

Ben Butler wore a Major General's uniform and bestrode a horse at the encampment of the First Massachusetts Brigade, at Framingham, last week.

Ten millions of defalcation in the United States Treasury is now the rumor from Washington, coming on the top of the Credit Mobilier Radical scandle, the squandering of the public domain, and the back-salary steal.—What will be the next development under Radical rule?

Ex-President Millard Fillmore is 73 years old. Fillmore and Andy Johnson are the only ex-Presidents living, and neither of them was elected to the office. Mr. Fillmore, as Vice President succeeded President Taylor, who died a little over a year after he was inaugurated, and Andy Johnson succeeded Lincoln.

Some time ago the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company secured an interest in the Texas and Pacific Railroad, which begins at Shreveport, Louisiana, extends to Marshall, in Texas, and thence proceeds to San Diego, California, including what is called the Transcontmental and its branches, the whole length of the line being 1,900 miles. Now, it is said, the same vigorous and enterprising Company is endeavoring to secure a controlling interest in roads from the Hudson to Halifax, which, if obtained, will give the Pennsylvania Central a continuous route from the Pacific slope to the capital of Nova Scotia.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873. NO. 32.

THE BOY MURDER.

STILL INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.

THE COURT VISITS THE SCENE.

UNWRAPPING THE WARP.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

All the parties suspected of the murder of little Willie Carter, having been arrested on Thursday, except Elijah Martin, upon warrants issued by Justice Cassidey, with the witness David Martin *alias* Hicks, the investigation was began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. During the course of the trial, Elijah Martin was brought in by officer Sellars, having been arrested in Brunswick county, while at work.

The Court House was crowded throughout the day to suffocation, all classes of citizens manifesting the deepest interest.

In the prisoner's box were Mrs. Carter, the witnesses David Martin, Elijah Martin, and the little boys William Henry Merrick, and Jimmy Hooper; the two latter accused by David Martin of the murder, being barely ten years of age.

Mr. Adam Empie appeared in behalf of Mrs. Carter.

The following in a report of this most mysterious and heinous murder:

THE EVIDENCE IN FULL:

David Martin, being duly sworn, says—The woman offered me ten dollars to drown Willie Carter, and I told her I couldn't do it. She said there was no more harm than for soldiers to kill one another, and she could pray it all off. Mrs. Carter told me this. She told me this week before last. The first time was last summer. She said she and her husband were all the time fighting about the boy, and she would wish to get him out of the way if she could. I told her that I wouldn't do it and the money wouldn't do her nor me no good. At our talk about two weeks ago she said the same way soldiers killed each other I could do. She said if I couldn't do it, that she would get somebody that would. She said she could pray off that sin the same way she had prayed off others. This was about three weeks ago. It was about 1 o'clock that I saw Willie. I know it was 1 o'clock for I heard the clock strike. It took us about half an hour to go to the water. The boys were with Willie when I came along. Willie proposed to go swimming. The hat was thrown overboard and he went after it. His clothes were thrown overboad and he went after them. When Jimmie pushed him overboad, I went away. I got back about 2 o'clock. I think it was about that time. The train had not been long gone and it comes in at half past two. Don't know how old defendant's are. Billy's father says he is 10 years old. Jimmie pushed him in and left. When I left I told him that if he was going to drown Willie I wouldn't see it. (Boys then exhibited.) I am larger than these little boys, but I let them drown him. I told them not to do it, and they said it was none of my business. I was afraid they would cut me if I helped to save Willie's life. I was afraid they would cut me. They didn't push him in when I helped him. I didn't help, and when they pushed him in, I thought he was going to the door and said Mrs. Carter, Willie is drowned and Jimmie done it. She just told me to go on. She never gave me the $10 and I never got it. When she told me to go on, I just went out the yard and she went into the house. She didn't tell me to tell any one else or not to tell any one.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

I don't know exactly how old I am. I have known Mrs. Carter a year or two I think. I was in the habit of going there frequently. She told me last summer, that she wanted me to kill the boy. She say her and her husband were always fighting about him and she wanted to get him out the way

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY AUGUST 22, 1873.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.,
August 16, 1873.

MY DEAR JOURNAL: Leaving the mercury a week ago this morning, I found myself in Raleigh, at the close of one of the hottest days it was ever our misfortune to endure; like the Eastern man who recently visited Asheville we could not find "a bit of breeze." A severe thunder and rain storm that night improved matters somewhat and another next evening.

But in spite of the heat and of the dust Raleigh is an exceedingly attractive place; indeed just now it is perfectly lovely to behold. We are not much given to the enthusiastic, especially in regard to the beauties of nature, but the men that can visit Raleigh at this time without praising must be lost to the feelings of admiration in all of its forms. The Capitol square at Raleigh bears people's eye, the "Oaks" Residence especially attracts one's attention, and the private residences of the citizens, with their handsome surrounding, form a picture of comfort and taste that is seldom equalled. Nothing to show that it is the seat of misery because of repairs. The Capitol is undergoing a thorough renovation, and when completed will be one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in the South. Indeed all

him. Duke cut on his arm, and then I cut some and the arm trembled and I would have no more to do with it, and Duke cut his arm off with a hatchet. Don't know why we cut off his arm. We had no object in it. I had no idea why we cut it off. There was no talk about cutting the arm off. I am sure sure Willie was dead. My hand trembled so that it shivered the knife, and I couldn't cut. I dropped the knife and Jimmie took it up and run it into his head. I told you they broke the arm with stick. Duke carried out the hatchet to get some pine branches. Jimmie and Elijah held his arm, and his hand trembled, and he said he wouldn't have anything to do with it. Jimmie put the arm down and I took it. After I put the knife down Jimmie picked it up, and run it under the skin on his head, then Duke cut his arm, and then took the hatchet and cut it off. Elijah never had nothing to do with cutting off the arm. He touched it but didn't cut any. Elijah said if we didn't I'd give him $2 apiece, he would be easy us. Don't know how we were to get the money to pay him, unless we got the money Mr. Carter promised us. Mrs. Carter didn't promise Davey any money to my knowings, or to give us any money. I didn't have Willie's money then. I don't know what become of this money. The last time I saw it, it was in Willie's pocket, I upped Willie before the fight, but never had anything to do with killing him. I had no notion of killing him when I slapped him. This was a fight about a dissent that Willie and Billy got into and Willie was killed. He came to his death by the blows and then they drowned him. I left the creek after Elijah left the body of the murder. Elijah left the body of Willie and I left next. Billy and Jimmie left Duke were there when I left. I haven't seen Duke since. I saw Jimmie the next day at his house and I saw Billy when he was arrested.

C. H. Adams recalled. As near as I can recollect in the conversation we had at the depot, it occurred on Wednesday, and I might have said she was at the house, but I didn't say she was at my house, because she was not. I saw her twice that day at her house. She was abed both times. I went there to see if I should telegraph her or not, again to see if the body could be placed on ice.

Elijah Martin recalled. He was carefully cautioned by the court and counsel not to make a statement. He said: I don't know anything about the killing of Willie Carter. I saw him early Monday morning and asked him where Davy was. This portion of the evidence was given before. All I have to say about David's statement is, it is not so. I went to butcher pen with Mr. Wiggs about 7 o'clock. Mr. Jarman was not there. Mr. Tilley was at the behind us. Mr. Wiggs asked for barshot of a colored man. Mr. Tilley came before Mr. Wiggs left. I left Mr. Tilley there. I helped the man in charge with the cattle. I was in the butcher pen all that afternoon. I saw Mr. Sykes there. Mr. Sykes was gone then. I don't know the names of all I saw. Ari was there, as he told all he knew in court before. I saw several young fellows there whose I didn't know. I never knew the place was they murdered Willie until yesterday. Don't know of a place where they could come down to the spot from the butcher pen without going down the railroad.

Board of County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met last evening to hear complaints, in the excessive valuation of lands in several of the townships of this county. There was a large attendance of citizens of the county present. The Messrs. Devane were retained as counsel by the tax-payers. Mr. M. Louden, the attorney of the Board, being present.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of Major D. J. Devane that the list of Federal Point, Masonboro, Harnett, Grant, Cape Fear, Rocky Point, Holden, Union, Lincoln, Cross Creek, Columbus and Holly Townships be revised, and supported his motion by an able argument, showing the unjust and unequal valuation of the lands in these townships, the increase ranging from fifty to two hundred per cent. over former valuations, and claiming that no legal meeting of the Board had been held to revise these lists, as no record of such meeting exists.

Mr. Louden argued that the Board had no right to revise the tax list, but property owners must file complaints in writing in each individual case, and the Board were obliged to investigate each case in turn.

Mr. R. Williams and Dr. Satchwell, in behalf of the tax-payers, made warm and earnest appeals to the Board for justice, giving instances of most outrageously excessive taxation, and reported the feeling in the county as very great.

The discussion was kept up for some time, and at its conclusion Commissioner Rice moved that the whole matter be referred to the Finance Committee for investigation and report, and that the Board meet in committee of the whole from Monday next to Friday, inclusive, to receive and hear complaints, in writing, from such persons as desire to file them. This motion was adopted.

Evidently there has been great injustice in this matter, and the Board is certainly interested the valuation of the lands in certain townships very largely upon inadequate information, and those aggrieved must have some legal remedy. The people seem in earnest, and we hope will this matter thoroughly and legally investigated. In all departments of our government little attention is paid to the law of the rights of the citizen.

Detection of a Forger

On last Thursday a young man of apparently 28 or 30 years of age, of a very genteel appearance, presented three checks in this city, all of which have been established as forgeries. These checks were each for $50 and purported to be drawn on the Bank of New Hanover, and to be signed by Mr. A. A. Brown, of Bladen county. One of the checks was presented by the man in person, at the Bank, and the money was paid, and the other two were presented to Market street merchants, part being in payment for goods and the other part received in money, as change.

On Friday Mr. Brown came to the city and went to the Bank to obtain some money but was told there that the money was already drawn out. The account was already signed any checks had been signed any checks and when these latter were presented declared at once that they were forgeries. The Bank refusing to pay the money Mr. Brown brought suit against it before Justice Gardner, when it was decided in his favor, but the Bank appealed to the Superior Court. Mr. Brown then left the city and the officers of the Bank at once gave the matter in the hands of Sergeant Van Soelen, of the police force. This indefatigable officer at once went on to work to trace the case and last night tracked a man to a house of ill fame on the corner of Fourth and Castle streets. Mr. Solen, with the unerring instinct of a true detective, was sure that his bird was well in hand, and made no scruples to give him an audience at once and leave his bed and walk with him. This he did, and the man was brought down street and met an officer of the Bank and one of the merchants with whom he had traded and summoned to identify him. This they did, and the alleged forger who gives his name as H. J. Muldro, but who is said to be named Masby, and is of Fayetteville, was taken off and lodged in the guard house.

The Irish newspapers are bewailing the increased migration of "the respectable, well-dressed, intelligent and orderly population," who are abandoning their native country in countless numbers.

From the Richmond Dispatch

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL CONVENTION.

Ex-President Davis Addresses the Convention.

MONTGOMERY W. S. Spurgeon, August 18.

Governor Letcher called the Southern Historical Convention to order.

Admiral Semmes, chairman of the Reception Committee, entered the hall escorting Mr. Jefferson Davis. Admiral Semmes said: "Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you and the gentlemen of the Convention Mr. Jefferson Davis, our esteemed President of the late Confederate States."

Mr. Davis was received by the audience standing and with prolonged applause.

Governor Letcher said: "As the organ of this Convention it is my pleasure as well as my duty, Mr. Davis, to give you a hearty welcome—a welcome to the honors, the affections and hospitalities of Virginia."

Mr. Davis responded: "I am deeply thankful for your kind welcome. I feel at home in Virginia. She gave me her bosom to be torn by all the horrors of war, and her sons and her treasure for the cause, and I look upon her mountains in their peaceful grandeur, her verdant vales and her material wealth; yet, above all, her men exceed her soil, and her women exceed her men. Fresh in my memory is the devotion and self-sacrifice of her noble women. When the Shenandoah Valley was laid in waste the fair women, whose hands had never known an hour's toil, labored for the support and the comfort of the army. I am most happy to know the cause for which we have convened. Much time has passed away; many of the participants have been called to their fathers. It is hard for those whose hearts were in the cause to think of those days without feeling their mother's sootheess coming to their eyes. We have been elevated rather than conquered, and we could have foreseen the results of the surrender we would have been free to-day. The time has come for us to vindicate the truth for the sake of the unrecorded dead who sacrificed for truth and died in a patriotic cause. These crops of history do us injustice. We must collect the material for the future historian. It may have been well to wait until passion and feeling should subside, but we should delay no longer. Do we not see decadence is all that make a people great and happy? Therefore let the higher duty on us. I have received a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts in which he wrote: 'Our people owe you a debt of gratitude for maintaining those principles of constitutional liberty on which the safety of the country depends and which would have been lost sight of but for your struggle.'

"Ladies, I have often said, in you, was my greatest hope for the future of our country. I have never seen a Southern woman who had been reconstructed. The men of this day may yield the principles for which they contended, but the children who succeed them will cherish as I perpetuate them.

"Gentlemen of the Society, may your steps ever be onward and upward. I urge you to all diligence and fidelity. You must succeed with the grand old Early at your head, who so brave heart never failed or faltered, and who had the manliness, whether in a foreign land or on his native soil, to assert the glorious principles for which he so nobly struggled."

Mr. Davis took his seat amid great applause. He spoke with all his accustomed grace and elegance, and while he showed deep feeling he attered no sentiment of hostility to the Government, but only evinced a deep and earnest devotion to constitutional principles.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis's speech the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A meeting of the Southern Historical Society was then held. After the transaction of some business they adjourned to meet in Richmond at the call of the President.

A KENTUCKY BOYS REVENGE.

He Meets the Slayer of his Father in Arkansas—Shot Through the Heart.

Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

MT. WASHINGTON, KY., Aug. 10.—This morning I learned from a letter from just from Arkansas, the particulars of a tragedy which was enacted a few days ago at Arkadelphia, Ark., in which two Kentuckians were the principal parties, and as the facts may be of interest to the readers of the *Courier-Journal*, they are furnished as follows:

Some years ago there lived in Spencer county, a large family of the name of Wathen, and in this family was a son name Nathan. Early in life the young man married a daughter of Xavier Hughes, but after a short term of married life, the couple separated and the wife obtained a divorce. After this Nathan Wathen emigrated to McGregan county, where he located near Paducah, and engaged in business with a brother of his former wife.

In a short time after this the war broke out, and the Federal soldiers occupied Paducah, thus furnishing an opening for money making. Wathen gave up his station with Mr. Hughes and went to Paducah and opened a sutler shop. While in this business he became acquainted with Mr. John Harrison, a man well and favorably known. After several business transactions however, the two men fell out, and the result was the death of Harrison at the hands of Wathen in a desperate affray. Harrison left a wife and one son, whose given name was Walter, and in age was then about seven years. This tragedy caused Wathen to flee the country, and he went to Arkansas, where he had lived in peace until the 29th of July.

Young Walter Harrison grew up to manhood, and about the first of last month he bade his mother adieu, and left his Kentucky home to seek his fortune elsewhere. His first stopping place was at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, where he soon made friends and obtained employment. One evening, soon after his arrival, he told one of his newly made friends about his past life, also the particulars of his father's death, and mentioned the name of Nathan Wathen. At this name the friend sprang to his feet and said: "That man lives in this place. I know him well." Young Harrison then said, if this were true he would find him and revenge his father's death. This remark was repeated by others until it reached the ear of Wathen.

Time passed on until the 20th of July, when the parties met in a grocery store. Wathen rushed out and seized a rock, which he threw back at Harrison. Harrison then drew a revolver and fired a shot, which pierced the heart of Wathen, who whirled around and fell prostrate to the ground. Harrison rushed out to shoot him again, when Wathen said: "Don't shoot me again! You have killed me, and I want you to forgive me for killing your father." Harrison replied that he would forgive him but doubted if God would. Then Wathen turned over on his side and expired.

Harrison at once gave himself up to the authorities, who tried him the next day after the tragedy, and after a thorough hearing of the case was honorably acquitted.

Incendiary Fire.

On the night of the 14th instant the store-house belonging to Mr. L. J. Smith, of Sampson county, was burned down by some unknown person. The entire loss was about $700. Mr. Smith was absent when it occurred. We could not learn if the property was insured.

VICK & MEBANE.

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Bacon, per lb.	
Hams	12 a 13
Shoulders	9½ a 10
Sides	11½ a 12
Beeswax per lb.	22 a 23
Bricks, per M.	
Wilmington	7 00 a 8 00
Northern	10 00 a 12 00
Butter, per lb.	
Goshen	30 a 35
Country	15 a 20
Candles, per lb.	
Adamantine	16 a 17
Sperm	50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.	
Java	30 a 32
Laguayra	25 a 28
Rio	23 a 25
St. Domingo	25 a 28
Corn	1 00 a 1 20
Cotton Yarns	16 a 20
Cotton Seed Meal	1 00 a 1 10
Corn Meal	
per bushel	1 05 a 0 95
Domestics,	
Sheeting,	
per yard	12 a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb.	160 a 165
Feathers,	
per lb.	65 a 90
Fish, per bbl.	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	18 00 a 22 00
No. 2	00 a 17 50
No. 3	12 50 a 12 00
Mullets	5 50 a 8 00
Herring,	
Scaled	8 00 a 9 00
No. 1	6 00 a 12 50
No. 2	4 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod	5 a 7½
Flour, per bbl.	
Family	8 50 a 11 50
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00
Extra	7 50 a 8 75
North Carolina,	
Superfine	7 00 a 10 50
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25
Grits, per lb.	3 a 3½
Grass Seed	25 a 28
Guano, Peruvian	
Hides	00 00 a 35 00
Horse Feed	1 00 a 1 10
Hay, per 100 lbs.	
Iron, per lb.	
Swedes	7 a 8
English	5 a 6
American	4 a 5
Lime, per bbl.	
Northern	1 75 a 1 80
Rockland	1 65 a 1 70
Lumber, per M.	
Shingles	3 00 a 4 00
Scantling	00 00 a 00 00
Boards	00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M.	
Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Mill	00 00 a 12 00
Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 00
Mill, inferior	00 00 a 00 00
Molasses, per gallon	
Cuba, hhds.	00 a 40
do bbls.	00 a 44
Sugar house	25 a 27
do bbls.	28 a 30
Syrup, bbls.	45 a 1 00
do N. O.	80 a 90
Nails, per lb.	
Cut	5 50 a 6 2
Oils, per gallon,	
Sperm	00 a 3 00
Linseed	1 10 a 1 50
Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Kerosene	23 a 23
Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 50
Potatoes,	
Sweet	80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl.	4 25 a 5 50
Provisions, per lb.,	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams	15 a 18
Middling	12 a 12½
Shoulders	10 a 11
Hog round	13 a 13½
Western Bacon	
(Smoked)	
Hams	16 a 17
Middlings	12 a 12½
Shoulders	10 a 11
Dry Salted	
Middlings	10 a 11
Shoulders	9 a 10
Lard, S. C.	00 a 12
do Northern	10 a 1
Lard, N. C.	15 a 20
do Northern	25 a 30
Cheese	16 a 16½
Pork, Northern, per bbl.	
City Mess	00 00 a 15 50
Clear	00 00 a 16 50
Rump	15 00 a 17 00
Salt, Alum, per sack	
Bags 2 bush.	1 50 a 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground	
cargo	0 00 a 1 60
Fine	0 00 a 1 60
Saltpetre	0 00 a 0 00
Shot, per lb.,	
Buck	10 a 10½
Bird	10½ a 11½
B	11½ a 11½
A	11½ a 12
Starch	12½ a 00
Soap, per lb.	
Northern	5 a 8
Shucks, per M.	3 a 4
Contract	6 50 a 9 00
Common	2 50 a 2 75
Staves, per M.	
W. O. Hhd.	00 00 a 00 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M.	
Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Mill	8 00 a 12 00
Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 00
Mill, inferior	00 00 a 00 00
Tallow, per lb.	10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, August 21, 1873.

THE COTTON CROP.—Too much rain has fallen within the past few weeks, and it is feared that the cotton crop will receive severe injury thereby. With this drawback, and with the exception of a few minor obstacles to planters, it is thought that the yield will average fully with last season. In the lower part of Georgia, and adjoining portions of South Carolina and also Western Carolina, the caterpillars are doing some damage, but farmers are making war upon them freely with "Paris Green," and at present "Paris Green" seems to have the advantage. Too much rain has also fallen for the benefit of other crops. The corn crop and small grains are suffering but much damage cannot occur to these, however, as the season is too far advanced. We hope next week to give our readers a full report of the South Carolina crop, and the week following a full report, with our estimate upon the growing cotton crop, which we have withheld until the crop should be fully established.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The week has presented many drawbacks to an active trade. The rainy weather has had a depressing tendency upon business and somewhat restricted operations, despite of which there was a pretty fair movement in most articles of produce and merchandize. The market has, however, with few exceptions, been heavy as regards prices, and in most branches there are considerable declines. The season has nearly arrived for a general revival of business, but thus far the arrivals of vessels are few and mostly in ballast; while departing vessels are loaded to their utmost capacity, at high rates, in fact the extent of our exports seems to be mainly a question of carrying capacity. At the "Exchange" the attendance of buyers and sellers was larger, but the volume of business does not roll up as heavy as on previous weeks. The fact of this restriction of business may be attributed to the extreme scarcity of tonnage and the high rates asked for foreign berths, and to the large receipts which have accumulated for the want of sufficient tonnage to supply the demand existing for freights. The confidence displayed in the market noticed in our last is in part kept up, but there is not so firm a feeling existing for future speculations, and the business in this line shows a decided decrease. The sales however, though small, note still a good feeling, and purchases for August or September cannot be effected for any lower rates. The "spot" market the transactions also show some depression, but the volume of business was comparatively large, and some confidence is placed in the "future" trade. Rosin.—The movement of rosin was not so heavy as on former weeks, and this week there has existed a diversity of opinion as regards prices. In the early week there was an advance of strained but the market subsequently reacted and receded to its former position. The export movement is not as large as the supply here will admit, but this is in part, owing to the few arrivals of tonnage and to the increase of rates. The receipts were heavy and there is some increase of stock, which is put down to-day at fully 100,000 bbls., in yard and afloat. Spirits turpentine.—There is the same dull feeling attendant on the market as was noted of rosin. The same advance early in the week and the same decline subsequently. The receipts are heavy. The exports are light and the stock is estimated to-day at 15,000 casks. Crude Turpentine—Has ruled very steady with the exception of a slight advance early in the week, which is maintained at the close. Tar—The feeling of tar is rather weaker and the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers all the week. The decline this week was 60 cents and at the close the tendency is still in favor of buyers. Cotton—This staple was dull all the week, and the lower grades, of which the stock mostly consists, have declined to small figures. The stock of Cotton is small and receipts light. Provisions—Have again taken a prominent part of the week's business. Western meats are steady and hog products generally are firmer. Grain—The grain market has ruled quiet—Corn has declined a little. Oats are steady and Peas are firmer. The stock of Corn is large, but Oats and Peas very light, sufficient, however, to supply the light demand. Dry Goods—There is some little improvement in the dry goods trade. The early buyers of Fall stocks have gone North to effect purchases, and those of the buyers who live in remote localities are corresponding and looking around to effect early purchases. It is thought that there will be no material advance in any of the domestic fabrics this Fall. Money—In our local money market there has been a moderate degree of animation during the week. The demand for discount at the banks has been fair and the rates for long or short periods have undergone no change. The financial outlook, upon which is based the expectations of merchants for the Fall trade, is very favorable, and there is reason to believe that money will be circulated freely.

The changes of prices of the leading articles of produce and merchandize and the special features of the market for the week ending are reviewed as follows:

COTTON.—The market has been heavy all the week—especially for the low grades and mixed lots of which the stock here chiefly consists, and although there was some demand, and sales have been liberal in the aggregate, they have been at pretty low figures. Nothing has transpired to change our opinion in regard to the future course of prices as expressed in a previous review some weeks since. That our readers and the planters may know the position which is expressed of the great cotton market, we will furnish them the benefit of the monthly circular of Smith, Edwards & Co., of Liverpool, just to hand, touching the prospect of prices during the Autumn. We extract the following:

"The position of our market this Autumn, will be regulated more by the actual supply on hand than by remote prospects. Our import of American cotton is now nearly over till the new crop arrives, and there is a large consumption going on which will reduce stocks rapidly for four months, and apparently we shall have, as usual, actual scarcity before the new cotton arrives in quantity. Under these circumstances it seems probable that holders will reap some advantage, especially in the lower grades of American cotton. With regard to Surat cotton the prospects are hardly so good. The consumption keeps small, and the spinners adhere with unusual tenacity to American. No doubt the better grades of East India are very cheap, and when the export demand sets fairly in, as it surely will do later in the Autumn, an improvement may be looked for; but we doubt if Surat cotton will show the same elasticity as American, and it is clear that an ample stock will remain in this port and London till the end of the year. If American cotton late in the season should advance materially we should expect a decided movement in Surats, but not till then. Bengal cotton, which was so long extremely depressed, is coming into better demand, large sales have been made of the yarn produced from this short stapled cotton at remunerative prices and considerable purchases have been made to cover these sales. At the same time there is a heavy stock of Bengals, both in London and Liverpool, on which the loss is something frightful, in many cases we believe 10 to 50 ₱ cent. and it will be a tedious process before this old stock can be cleared off."

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows; It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 10,581 bales against 10,684 bales last week, 12,255 bales the previous week, and 12,618 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 3,597,739 bales against 2,714,436 bales for the same period of 1871-72, showing an increase since September 1st, 1872, of 883,303 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 11,404 bales, of which 10,527 were to Great Britain, 779 to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 131,355 bales.

The receipts at our port for the week reached a total of 207 bales. The exports were 433 bales and the stock reduced to 419 bales and is gradually decreasing.

The sales for the week reached a total of 112 bales at figures ranging from 8 to 17½ cents ₱ lb. We quote as follows:

Low Ordinary	9 cents.
Ordinary	11 "
Good Ordinary	15 "
Strict Good Ordinary	17 "
Low Middling	17½ "
Strict Low Middling	18 "
Middling	18 "
Strict Middling	19 "

ROSIN—There has been a moderate degree of activity in the rosin market during the past week and considerable firmness was manifested on the part of holders early in the week in view of the fact of an increase of export demand and the arrival of a goodly number of foreign vessels. The attendance at the "Exchange" during the week was large and the daily meetings were well attended by a goodly number of buyers and sellers, but there existed a difference of opinion in regard to prices, and on this account there was not so large a movement in either "spots" or "futures," but subsequently a depression of feeling was manifest which resulted in the decline of prices, and later the feeling was heavier, which was kept up, and at the close to-day remains unabated. In futures the movement was quite limited owing to the extreme difference of views entertained, but the sales which were effected exhibit a sort of firmness. In other words buyers are not offering as full rates as have been quoted for either August or September delivery, but purchases cannot be effected at any less figures. The market for spot of strained opened very quiet but steady and no sales were made Futures were active, and 1,000 bbls. strained sold (sellers option after 20th August) at $2 55. There was also sales of 63 bbls. extra pale at $3 62½. Saturday, strained opened firm with a fair enquiry existing for both spot and future, but the amount changed hands reported was 1,350 bbls. strained at $2 55, an advance of 5 cents on last quotations. The medium and fine grades were also active and the sales were as follows: 175 bbls. No. 2 at $2 55, 100 do. No. 2 at $2 60, 150 No. 1 at $2 75@$3 and 60 bbls. extra pale at $3 50. Monday there was considerable movement of spot and futures but it was done in a quiet way and did not come to the knowledge of the reporter. From what we could learn the prices were unchanged. Tuesday the market was quiet and nominally weaker. There were no transactions reported. Buyers were offering $2 50, but sellers were demanding full prices. Wednesday there was some activity displayed, but the sales were at a decline of 5 cents on strained and were as follows: 1,500 bbls. strained at $2 47½, 500 do. strained at $2 45. There was also sales of 21 bbls. extra pale at $4 75. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our writing the market is unsettled and closes very quiet with a weak tone.

No. 2—The movement of No. 2 was on a very limited scale, but prices were well sustained and were fully up to last quotations.

No. 1—A fair enquiry also exists for No. 1, but buyers are offering such extreme low figures that holders refuse to accept offers and so there is very little doing.

Pales—About the usual interest was displayed and sales were about on the basis of former transactions.

The receipts and manufacture have been very heavy and for the week were 23,218 bbls. against 16,718 bbls. for last week, showing an increase of 6,500 bbls. The exports were 8,611 bbls. against 5,870 bbls. for last week, showing a decrease of 2,771 bbls. The stock in yard is 88,268 bbls., and afloat 3,632 bbls. against 82,127 bbls. in yard, and 1,792 bbls. afloat for last week. We quote as follows:

Strained	$2 45
No. 2	2 50
Extra No. 2	2 55
Low No. 1	2 65
No. 1	2 75
Extra No. 1	3 00
Low Pale	3 50@3 75@4
Pale	4 50@5 00@5 75
Window Glass	5 50@6 50@7 00

TAR—The tendency of the market during the past week presented rather a declining weakness in the early part of the day Friday, and a decline was effected, but later there was a reaction of 5c/per, and 150 bbls being offered secured an advance corresponding to the decline. Saturday and Monday there was no radical change reported in the tone or prices, and at the close Monday we noticed a rather improved feeling which opened with Tuesday's business at an advance of 5 cents, but later in the day the market became unsettled again, and declined 20 cents. Wednesday the market opened dull, and sellers being unable to secure the former rates accepted the highest figures offered which, however, were also a decline of 20 cents. To-day (Thursday) at the close the same weakness is displayed, and the market closes quiet at $2 80 per bbl. The receipts for the week 982 bbls., against 857 bbls. for last week show a small increase. The exports for the week 737 bbls. against 522 bbls. for last week, also exhibit an increase of 215 bbls. The stock 985 bbls. against 737 bbls. for last week also shows an increase. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 bbls. at	$3 25 per bbl.	
Do	81	"	3 25 "
Do	50	"	3 15 "
Do	69	"	3 20 "
Saturday	72	"	3 20 "
Monday	36	"	3 20 "
Tuesday	150	"	3 25 "
Do	100	"	3 05 "
Wednesday	63	"	2 85 "
Thursday	81	"	3 30 "

In order.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—There are no new developments in the market for Crude, if we except a slight improvement in prices. Early in the week the first days the market was not so firm, and a decline of 5 cents was noted, but subsequently a better feeling was manifested, and Monday an advance corresponding to the decline was gained, which has since been held with unimproved firmness of the market. The receipts continue to come forward in lots of size, and with few exceptions the distilleries are steadily manufacturing the article as early as it arrives, so that the daily receipts are brought to market. In this manner the crude is distilled as early as near the crude is received, and the accumulation of stock is of little or no importance. The supply at the interior towns is reported of considerable size, and the yield continues to flow freely. The market is rather steady to-day (Thursday) at unchanged figures, being $2 for hard and $3 35 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts for the week 2,567 bbls. against 3,189 bbls. for last week shows a small decrease. The exports were 206 bbls. and the stock in market as last taken was 2,339 bbls. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	163	$2 00	3 30	3 30
Saturday	348	2 00	3 30	3 30
Monday	197	2 00	3 34	3 35
Tuesday	237	2 00	3 35	3 35
Wednesday	167	2 00	3 35	3 35
Thursday	250	2 00	3 35	3 35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The very strong feeling noticed at the close of our last review, died with the first day of the present week, and in its stead a dull and drowsy feeling riveted itself upon the market, which, under the influence of this dullness, gave way and dropped into an unsettled condition, where it has lain during the remainder of the week. On Friday the market opened firm at 39 cents, with sales at those figures, but in the evening gave way, and holders were offering to sell at former rates, but buyers were not disposed to pay their rates. On the second day (Saturday) the market was dull and declined ½ cent. Monday the decline continued, and at the close of the day ½ cent was lost. Tuesday there was a slight revival of spirit and the previous day's rates were readily obtained. Wednesday the market was unchanged and the previous prices ruled the transactions. The tone, however, exhibited a very weak condition. To-day, at the close of our report, nothing further has developed, and the market may be written quiet and unsettled at 38 cents. The receipts and manufacture for the week, 4,988 casks, against 6,137 casks for last week, show a falling off of 1,479 casks. The exports for the week, 3,020 casks, against 2,230 casks for last week, show an increase of 790 casks. The stock in yard and afloat, as last taken, was 13,435 casks, against 12,664 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	32 casks at	39½ cts ₱ gal.	
Do	1,240	"	39 " "
Saturday	150	"	38½ " "
Do	*100	"	39 " "
Monday	100	"	38½ " "
Do	456	"	38 " "
Tuesday	511	"	38 " "
Wednesday	†15	"	38½ " "
Do	250	"	38 " "
Thursday	160	"	38 " "

*Buyers' option August 25th.

†Selected casks.

GRAIN—Corn—There are no special features of the week worthy of record. The non-arrivals of cargoes from Eastern counties has rather had the tendency to produce a little stronger feeling in values, but no important changes are reported, and owing to the excessive large receipts from Northern markets the market may be written as closing very quiet and nominally easier. It is thought that arrivals would perhaps bring last figures, (86 cents) but in this there is no confidence to be placed, as there is now a large stock here and the daily receipts are fully equal to supply the demands. So at present there seems to be no positive firmness in the future tone of the market, as it is thought that prices have attained their highest position this season. The receipts for the week 18,205 bushels against 41,449 bushels last week, show a falling off of 23,244 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 5,186 bushels; from Baltimore, 3,621 bushels; from New York, 2,325 bushels, per schr. Sunny South, from New York, 2,500 bushels; per schr. J. D. Williams, from do. 3,550 bushels and by Wilmington & Weldon rail road, 1,023 bushels. Prices from store are more unsettled and prime white in sacks is quoted 5 cents lower. Dealers are selling from store as follows: yellow corn and mixed 80 to 82½ cents and white corn at 90 to 92½ cents ₱ bushel, highest figures including sacks. Oats at present there is little or no demand for oats, and the market may be quoted dull. The demands principally are local, very few orders being received from the country. Sells from store at 65@70 cents per bushel, sacks included.——Peas—The light stock and very limited receipts continue to influence the market and prices have advanced. The demand for Clay and Cow peas are good, but fancy qualities are in light request. We quote Cow at $1 60 and Clay at $1 65@$1 65, and White at $1 75 ₱ bushel. ——Rice—The market is well supplied and the demand is confined principally to the Corn Meal—The market is a little stronger, but no advance is mentioned. The city meals are selling at 102½@105 cents ₱ bushel, sacks included.

PROVISIONS—We report a continuance of the firmness of the market and an active trade in bacon and bulk meats at steady prices. The firmness of the trade is due, in part, to the continued strength exhibited in the market here and at the principal provision cities, where it is asserted that the strength is due to the small stock held in Southern markets. Our private reports for the Western trade give us assurance that the market there is kept firm by the late corner and by the stock being held principally by speculators. It is asserted that the season of this year will open with the pork packers and bacon curers heavily stocked and that there will be a surplus stock in those markets and the trade at present is not in a very satisfactory condition. North Carolina bacon has been in good enquiry, but the stock is small and transactions are only on a limited scale. The demands principally are for hams, the enquiry exis ing for sides and shoulders being quite small. We quote North Carolina bacon as follows: 9@10 cents for shoulders, 11@12 cents for sides, 12@12½ for hog round and 17½@18½ cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 11@ cents for shoulders, 12½@12½ cts. for sides, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½@8¾ cents for shoulders, 11@12 cents for sides.——Lard—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₱ lb.

HAY.—The market is well supplied, and the receipts are liberal, but are barely in excess of the demand, and on this account prices are well sustained. We quote as follows:

Penn. Timothy	$1 50@1 60
New York,	1 30@1 46
Eastern	1 65@1 70

POULTRY—The receipts of Chickens have been liberal and a large proportion too small to sell readily, the demand being mostly for fine large, either young or old. Spring Chickens sell mostly at $2 50@$3 75 ₱ doz., some small lots selling still lower, but fine and nearly full grown bring $3 50@$4 ₱ doz. Old do. are scarce and in good request at $3 75, $4@$4 25 ₱ doz@0, the latter rate for fine.

EGGS—The receipts have been large and the offerings in excess of the demand, and with continued pressure to sell prices have declined, and fresh lots are now selling at 16@20 cents ₱ dozen, but few arriving in such condition that they can be sold without re-handling.

PEANUTS—In the present trade there is nothing whatever doing now to note and the market may still be written very firm. With very light receipts and a fair export movement, the stock is gradually reducing and is now only a nominal fraction comparatively. The present high rates, it is thought, will continue until the new crop arrives, as it is generally conceded that most of the old crop has been brought to market. The stock in dealers' hands is about 10,000 bushels, most of which is held for export. We quote the market firm at the following prices:

Ordinary	$1 25 to 1 30
Prime	1 40 to 1 50
Extra Prime	1 60 to 1 70
Fancy	1 80 to 2 00

CATTLE.—The Beef market is very poorly supplied as is usual at this season of the year. The receipts of prime cattle is quite meagre, but the want of butchers are very limited, and they buy only to their immediate demand. A good drove of beeves will sell at 6 to 8 cents on the hoof.

WOOD—Wood is scarce, pine and oak being in limited supply only, while of ash there is only a moderate supply. Pine is wanted, but for other qualities there is little or no demand. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$2 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

FERTILIZERS—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note a large export business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 40@$1 45, and Liverpool at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ sack.

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ₱ M.

FLOUR—The market has been dull all the week, Extra Family sells at $12, Family is easy to buy at $8 to $10, and Extra Super $7@$8, Superfine ranges from $6 to $7. Spring Wheat flour is held at $6 40@$6 75.

BUTTER.—The receipts of choice have been about equal to the current wants of retailers. Choice sells at 40@45 cents, selections of fine bringing 50 cents ₱ lb. the latter rates, however, are ob

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

We have received the Premium List of the Thirteenth Annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society. It is by far the most liberal and attractive yet offered, and all arrangements are made to have the grandest exhibition ever presented in the State.

CAPTAIN WALTER G. MACRAE.

It is with much pleasure that we lay before our readers this morning the well written, highly interesting and very witty letter of our young townsman, Captain Walter G. MacRae, now sojourning in Europe. His description of a storm at sea and seasickness is graphic and humorous in an eminent degree, while beauty of thought and language parade through the whole. What Confederate soldier will not listen with wide reading his touching reference to the "Conquered Banner"?

We hope we shall receive frequent and long communications from our esteemed correspondent.

POVERTY OF THE SOUTH.

The New York *Tribune* has an elaborate account of the value of the real estate property in the South, compiled from the census of 1870. There is also a comparison made between the figures of this census and 1850, which has startled even the North. Many Northern and Western papers have published a summary of these facts and all, without exception, have furnished at the conclusion of our disaster. We are glad to know, too, that the true cause of Southern decline in wealth is fastened upon its right responsibility. It is now evident that *Yankee* ingenuity ruined it and that a great national crime has been committed which years of reparation will hardly wipe away. The thoughtful mind of the country beyond us are beginning to understand the true cause of the policy now supplanting the foundation of our industry will eventually rebound upon the East and West. They are finding out why they have not got a cheap government; why public and private credit is gone to the dogs; and why industry is losing extinct hold every day. A wonderful extinct of the will, in spite of this investment, the lands of the South are worth to-day one-half or what they were in 1860, though the population has increased 25 per cent. and the number of farms three-fold. The increase in the value of farms from 1850 to 1860 was 73 per cent. in Virginia, 74 per cent. in Tennessee, 82 per cent. in Georgia, 92 per cent. in South Carolina, 97 per cent. in Alabama, 104 per cent. in Mississippi, 117 per cent. in Louisiana, 118 per cent. in Texas, 125 per cent. in Arkansas, and 185 per cent. in Florida. The increase in the value of farms in the Northern States under the same census was from 55 to 82 per cent. The increase in the value of farms in the Southern States during ten years was 82 per cent., or the valuation of 1860. Estimating the value of exemption of the property in the South at the same rate as in the North, it would be $3,000,000,000, or about $1,000 for each family. Reckoning the land as worth $1,000,000,000, and the buildings $2,000,000,000, the value of the property in the South in 1860 was $3,000,000,000, or about $1,000 for every man, woman and child, white and black, now living in the South. Excluding the value of exempted property, the valuation of 1860 was $2,000,000,000, or about $667 for each person, which shows large gains, the loss of which would be enormous. Real estate property in the South is worth to-day $1,000,000,000, or about $333 for each person, which shows a loss of $667 for each person. It would be folly to attempt to estimate the value of the property destroyed by the war. Suffice it to say that when our boatswain got the wheel and "luffed" up, cause the "E. W." to alter her steering, and her Captain to yell out, "Mind your wheel, there, or you'll have a hell of a recess," we were all ready to jump over below, and, if need were, to run out of the *cuccagi*, and sink him with our navy. Some of our crew began to curse the others, and to damn their own eyes over "such bloody which made it equally clear to my mind, that, however you may attempt to solve over the matter, human nature is also rotten at the core, and that any little display of hogwash is apt to turn the sweet milk of human kindness into waters more bitter than those of Marah!

We were now in the track of ice-bergs as well as of fogs and had to keep a man always on the lookout to give the monotonous note on the and peering through the mists for ice. Passed many some mail steamers, a few sharks, porpoises, blackfish, millions upon millions of jelly fish, one looking like mushrooms torn up by the roots, some like lemons cut into halves, and some again like carpet tacks. Saw, also two water-spouts, which merely looked like two big-bellied clouds whose "navel strings" had been in the wrong place. For a more particular description the curious reader is respectfully referred to Mitchell's school geography, where a wood cut pictures the whole process of water-sucking, with the addition of two or three whales "gamboling upon the green."

One of the Inman Line passed us some East on the 12th of July. When nearest to her we ran up the flags indicating our name. Her main deck was crowded with passengers. After a little she answered by sending her ensign to the mizzen gaff, and dipped it by way of salute. We then hauled down the signals and sent the English colors to the mizzen peak, and saluted in return, much to the delight of the passengers apparently. I couldn't help thinking of another flag, rarely seen except when high advanced in the crow-nest, which gracefully waving its blackened tatters over the trodden field, and of how it would have filled the heart to see the brave old battle-cross, on its field of pure white, floating out at the mast-head in response to some such friendly

The Captain was certain of making land by noon on the 17th July. Noon came and passed but no land; 2 o'clock and no land; Captain evidently anxious; 3 o'clock, Captain worried; 4 o'clock, no sign or speck, and Captain nervous; 5 o'clock, 6 o'clock, Captain so fidgety as to be unable to conceal his embarrassment from any one aboard except Hugh; 7 o'clock, no land—the breeze increasing, and dark clouds looming up in the West; Captain demoralized. 7:30 he expressed in a confidential whisper to the writer hereof his fears of getting on some rock. I asked him to point out his position on the chart, and he said "we may be *here*, or" indicating another point possibly fifty miles distant, "we may be here, or we may be on the rocks before long." The boatswain chuckled, and whispered to hand his hand about old Captains he had sailed with, who "would stick a chicken's eyes over "such bloody consequences"; the men coughed and winked at each other in a mean way, as I have seen slaves do under similar circumstances when their superior was in a quandary. We hove to twice and tried the lead. The Captain spent his time running up the fore rigging, then back to the poop to relate that on the last voyage of this very vessel a great sea came and washed a man overboard; he was seen once by the man at the wheel, swimming lustily with his eyes upturned, silently imploring that help he knew to be vain, and the next instant the vessel surged away and left him in the wild night fighting alone with death. The same sea crushed another—a mere lad—between the boat and the galley, and in this very cabin he died in mortal agony. Then the Captain held forth about signs and warnings, and about "cyanopzents" or "will 'o the wisps" floating through the hazy atmosphere and resting on the yard arms presaging hurricane, trouble and death. Then one of the sailors who had consulted a dream-book, the only literature on the ship, averred that he had had a bad omen. Then Mr. Whitesides gave an account of a wreck he had experienced on the West coast of Scotland, of the sufferings in an open boat, concluding with "the few of us as got to the main land was the 'dappledated' set of fellows as ever was." And still the wind howled, and the vessel pranced about on her rudder, and the waves came thundering over the bow, knocking the deck load about in all directions.

From all accounts it appears that no vessel ever dies a natural death of old age. You never see them rotting at the quays. They come forth in their bridal array of fresh paint, clean decks, bright new cordage and white canvass; they are classed and registered, and are heard from here and there, threading the waters by Indus flood, or toward the icy pole, or in the torrid seas, dark heaving, but, sooner or later, fate stealing on with silent tread, brings each and every one to a violent end. Sometimes no tidings come back at all. They go down and nothing shall be known of them 'till the sea shall give up her dead. Sometimes their burning spars and decks are their own funeral pyre. Sometimes the crashing storms dash them in pieces upon the treacherous rocks. Sometimes they meet in collision, and, grappling in the mortal struggle, go down to the silent halls of death, where, in the words of an ex-W. M., of St. John's Lodge, "the wicked cease from troubling and the "weary" are at rest" and sometimes, when *heavily* and they *will* persist in floating of the sand-bar, where some tender hand has beached them, they perish miserably by the Providential agency of the cabin stove! All these considerations, with the melancholy surroundings, tended to encourage a strong desire to abandon this "life on the ocean wave."

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We were now in the track of ice-bergs as well as of fogs and had to keep a man always on the lookout to give the monotonous note on the and peering through the mists for ice. Passed many some mail steamers, a few sharks, porpoises, blackfish, millions upon millions of jelly fish, one looking like mushrooms torn up by the roots, some like lemons cut into halves, and some again like carpet tacks. Saw, also two water-spouts, which merely looked like two big-bellied clouds whose "navel strings" had been in the wrong place. For a more particular description the curious reader is respectfully referred to Mitchell's school geography, where a wood cut pictures the whole process of water-sucking, with the addition of two or three whales "gamboling upon the green."

And

One of the Inman Line passed us some East on the 12th of July. When nearest to her we ran up the flags indicating our name. Her main deck was crowded with passengers. After a little she answered by sending her ensign to the mizzen gaff, and dipped it by way of salute. We then hauled down the signals and sent the English colors to the mizzen peak, and saluted in return, much to the delight of the passengers apparently. I couldn't help thinking of another flag, rarely seen except when high advanced in the crow-nest, which gracefully waving its blackened tatters over the trodden field, and of how it would have filled the heart to see the brave old battle-cross, on its field of pure white, floating out at the mast-head in response to some such friendly

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PATENT MEDICINES.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and Consumption.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla for Scrofula, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Blotches, Pimples, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and Debility.

Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Kidney Complaints, Worms, Colic, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dropsy, Heartburn, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Blotches, Pimples, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and Debility.

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Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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Dirty Cotton a Loss to Every One.

From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, August 24.

One singular feature in this season's trade demands the attention of our cotton producers. The nominal quotation of the price of American cotton at Liverpool is based upon the grade middling. That has fallen slowly for some months, and is now 5-8d. for uplands, 9-d. for Orleans. We may call the average price of middling uplands for the last three months 9d. It is questionable if the average cotton spinning of England would not have been without profit, or at an actual loss, on the prices obtainable for their mill products, if all grades of American cotton had this season been priced in their usual relation to middling, and that is 3-4 9d. But the crop of 1872 "73 was an immense disproportion of low grade dusty cotton, the greater part of which found its way to England. Intrinsically worth to a spinner, who could use it at all, nearly as much as middling, except the loss by greater waste in use (probably not more than 1d. per pound in average of all that portion not very dusty it has been very freely selling at 6d. to 7-4d., while very dusty lots sold down to 4d. to 5-4d.; the latter 1d. to 5-4d. below the price of middling. At least one-half an average 1-4d. of this unusual difference has been a clear profit to the spinners, and as clearly a loss to the planters, except in those cases where the planters loss was divided with unfortunate exporters. In every crop there is some loss by bad handling of the cotton in picking, ginning, and especially in packing it for market. When the portion of such cotton in a crop is small, it will sell for nearly its true relative value. But when that portion is large, as in the crop of 1872 "73, and the crop otherwise below the usual average grade, the excessive supply of low cotton, however good its staple, is forced down to competition with the poorest and cheapest cottons in market, such as those of Madras, Bengal and Bombay. The depreciation in England forces a corresponding depreciation of low and dirty cotton elsewhere—at home, on the Continent, or wherever it finds use. It is not extravagant to estimate a loss of 1-4d. per pound on 1,000,000 bales of the crop of 1872 by this grave misfortune or fault of the planters, and that amounts to over $14,000,000 in gold. The entire loss by the depreciation consequent upon the average low grade of the crop, and upon bad handling and packing, the greater part of which might have been prevented without material reduction in quantity, has more likely been equal to 12,000,000 or more to the producers and 8,000,000 to exporters or others to whom the cotton was first sold, while the amount of reclamations for mixed and dust packed bales, and the trouble to factors and dealers caused thereby, are altogether something frightful to the contemplation of the latter class of merchants.

MARRIED.

NEAR Warsaw, N. C., July 23d, 1873, at the residence of L. W. Hodges, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Chess, Capt. H. W. HUMPHREY to Miss LIZZIE LOUISE, both of Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.

Trusted tender to thy care,
Walking by the side through life;
Fair, sweet, trusting one who bears
Now the gentle name of wife.
Guard her from the fears of earth;
Tell the blessed Heaven above,
Give to each immortal birth.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in New Hanover county, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. FRANCES ELLEN FILLYAW, the beloved wife of Mr. S. G. Fillyaw, and daughter of the late Captain A. E. Rothwell, leaving a bereaved husband, three children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

Also two infants of the above deceased, ANNIE, on the 22nd of May, and ALICE on the 14th of June.

Mrs. Fillyaw was a woman of amiable char acter and disposition. She was highly respected and much esteemed in the community in which she lived. There was a frank, open and general appearance in her life which all seemed to admire. None knew her but to respect her. She was an affectionate wife, an indulgent and kind mother, an honest and true friend, and above all an humble and consistent christian. About two years ago she made a profession of religion and united herself to the Presbyterian Church (hope well in this country, and lived a consistent member until death. Her death was not unexpected, as she had suffered for several months with protracted sickness, which baffled the skill of medicine. All that kind husband and loving family could do was not neglected. But there is a time when all physicians and all friends may come around, and all the wealth of the world may be offered, but one moment more of life cannot be allowed. To her that time had come. She had to go, and willingly she left this world of turmoil and strife. She is now

"On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet field of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming,
Over these there is rest for the weary."

On her account we sorrow not at all, for she is enjoying that rest for which she sighed. We sorrow for ourselves that we shall see her face no more on earth. W.

Star and N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

Life on the Ocean Wave.

[LETTER FROM A YOUNG DONAT.]

Weighing Anchor—"Putting a Copper Nose On"—"Our New Cook"—A Rough Sea—Novel "Prisoner's Base"—"All Lost, save Honor"—Log at Sea—Entertaining a Landsman—A Sail—Roman Nature—Saluting the English Colors—"The Battle-cross"—A Demoralized Captain Taking Observations—A Knowing Englishman and a Real English Pilot—Land—Liverpool—A Red "at Sea"—St. Nicholas' Church—The Clyde—Its Commerce—Character—Glasgow—The Caledonia—The Scottish Lassie and our Medical Examination.

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SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin ware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Stationary, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

as article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" at all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., it is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving the "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

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costs 10 to 15 cts per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

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And ought to be kept always near at hand.

1st. **Pain-Killer** is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.
2nd. **Pain-Killer**, as a Diarrhœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.
3rd. **Pain-Killer** will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually relieves.
4th. **Pain Killer** will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.
5th. **Pain-Killer** is an almost never failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.
6th. **Pain-Killer** has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.
7th. **Pain-Killer** as a liniment, unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.
8th. **Pain-Killer** has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia of years standing.
9th. **Pain-Killer** will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, giving relief from Pain after the first application.
10th. **Pain-Killer** cures Headache, and Toothache.
11th. **Pain-Killer** will save you days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's bills.
12th. **Pain-Killer** is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The **Pain-Killer** is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians commend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keeps it for sale.

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Providence, R. I.

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STATE FAIR

1873.

THIRTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

N. C. Agricultural Society,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Ten Thousand Dollars in Premiums. New and attractive Grounds. Magnificent Buildings. Accommodation for sorting 8,000 people. Railroad arrangements the most liberal ever made with any Agricultural or Mechanical Society in the State.

Articles for Exhibition transported FREE, and delivered from the cars within the Grounds. Fare for passengers on Railroads in North Carolina 1½ cent per mile. Excursion trains from every direction daily. Special trains for passengers will run to the Grounds from the city every fifteen minutes. Fare only TEN CENTS.

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, will deliver the Annual Address.

Essay on the Cultivation of Cotton by DAVID DICKSON, Esq., of Georgia.

Grand Prize Distribution of BLOODED STOCK.

WESTON, the Great Pedestrian, in his Wonderful Feats of Endurance.

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.

Single admission to the Grounds..... 50 cts.
Single admission for children under 12 years of age..... 25 cts.

Send for Premium List.

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LOTTERY.

$300,000

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class H. to be Drawn Aug. 30, 1873.

5,880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	15,000	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	5,000	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	2,500	9 prizes of	250
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	1

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarters, $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,

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over 600 pages, only $2.50. Look out for inferior works. Send for circular and proof of the greatest success of the season. Report just in, 134 subs. in six days. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. 4w

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Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.

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are a sure cure for all the diseases of the Respiratory Organs, sore throat, colds, croup, diphtheria, asthma, catarrh, hoarseness, dryness of the throat, windpipe, or bronchial tubes, and all diseases of the lungs.

In cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will, in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs.

Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in *blue boxes*. Take no substitutes. If they can't be found at your druggist's, send at once to the Agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.

Don't be deceived by imitations. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

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Sole Agent for United States.

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It is the most powerful cleanser, strengthener and remover of Glandular Obstructions known to *Materia Medica*.

It is specially adapted to constitutions "worn down" and debilitated by the warm weather of Spring and Summer, when the blood is not in active circulation, consequently gathering impurities from sluggishness and imperfect action of the secretive organs, and is manifested by Tumors, Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Pustules, Scrotula, &c., &c.

When weary and languid from overwork, and dullness, drowsiness and inertia take the place of energy and vigor, the system needs a *Tonic* to build it up and help the Vital Forces to regain their recuperative power.

In the heat of Summer, frequently the *Liver* and *Spleen* do not properly perform their functions; the Uterine and Urinary Organs obstructure, producing weakness of the stomach and intestines and a predisposition to bilious derangement.

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EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT, and is specially peculiarly suited to all these difficulties; it will cleanse the *Vitated Blood*, strengthen the *Life-Giving Powers*, and *Remove all Obstructions* from *Impaired and Enfeebled Organs*.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court—Spring Term, 1873.

Halsted Bourden, Executor of B. L. Hill, deceased.
Against
Charles E Rhodes, of the State of Alabama.
Ann Smith, " " "
John Smith, " " "
Edward Smith, " " "
James Rhodes, " " "
—— Lewis and wife, " " "
Kate Lewis, " " "
Dr Jos Bourden and wife, Bettie Bourden, " " "
A J Weyms & wife, " " "
Fanny Weyms, " " "
F F Witherspoon & wife " " "
Catharine Witherspoon " " "
Jas H Houston & wife " " "
Amanda Houston of the State of Louisiana.
Hilliard J Gordon of the State of Mississippi.
Thomas H Wright & wife, " "
Priscilla Wright, " "
Buckner L H Wright, " "
Joseph R Hatch, of the State Nor h Carolina.
David Everitt, " "
D E Smith and wife Louisa Smith " "
Benj Griswold & wife Ann Griswold " "
Richard Hatch & wife Julia Hatch " "
David Wright, Ex'r of Isaac Wright " "
T B Hill " "
Buckner Pearce " "
Dr E W Ward " "
— Justice of Stephens and wife Jakey Justice of Stephens " "
Eli W Hall and wife " "
Margaret Hall " "
Buckner Smith " "
Speight Hill, Ex-cutor of Thomas Hill, deceased, " Mis ouri.
Buckner L Hill by his Guardian Speight Hill " "
Charles P Dearne " New York.
Martha E. Shine " Florida

This cause is refer